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Country programme document for Thailand (2017-2021)

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I. Programme rationale

1. The Kingdom of Thailand became an upper-middle income country in 2011, an impressive achievement as less than a generation ago it ranked as low-income. The country's Human Development Index mirrors this progress, having increased from 0.57 in 1990 to 0.73 in 2015,[1] placing the country in the high human development category.[2] Thailand has met most of the Millennium Development Goals on an aggregate basis, with the Southern Border Provinces and Northeast regions lagging behind. Rapid industrialization, built around cheap labour with technology importation, and growth have lifted many out of poverty. Nationwide, poverty has decreased significantly, from 67 per cent in 1986 to 10.6 per cent in 2014 (10.12 per cent women; 10.99 per cent men).[3] The incidence of poverty in Bangkok is virtually zero (1.6 per cent) while in the South and Northeast the rates are much higher (13.8 and 17 per cent respectively).

2. In spite of the upper middle-income status, development challenges remain, including pockets of poverty, widespread inequality by geography and ethnicity and growing vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters. Corruption hampers equal access to social and economic opportunities, and combined with unsustainable growth, contributes to the unsustainable use of natural resources.

3. Inequality exacerbated by regional disparities, imbalanced access to resources and urban poverty are impediments to inclusive development. Poverty in Thailand is geographically characterized; 80 per cent of the poor live in rural areas, with an increasing number concentrating in the Bangkok vicinity.[4] The rural Northeast is the poorest region, hosting almost half of the poor (44.8 per cent) and two of the top three provinces with high poverty incidence are from the Southern Border Provinces (Pattani and Narathiwat).[5] The rural poor mostly work in agriculture, with household incomes that are well below the national average[6] and highly unpredictable due to weather hazards (floods, drought) and commodity price fluctuation. The poor live in remote areas with limited access to public services, infrastructure, education, health and administrative services.[7] Combined with lack of opportunities in the agricultural sector and the inability to sustain income above minimum subsistence levels, this contributes to urban migration (3 per cent annual rate of urbanization, with cities hosting half of the total population)[8] of people seeking low-skilled jobs. Higher urban living costs and lack of housing lead to urban poverty.[9] With inequality consistently high (above 0.45),[10] because the gains of economic growth have mostly favoured the elite concentrated in Bangkok and other urban centres, intra-urban inequality both in terms of income and access to services is more pronounced.

4. Inequality has contributed to serious social and political challenges, including protests and political unrest. Particularly in the Southern Border Provinces where the majority of the population is Muslim, inequality is one of the underlying causes of the violence ongoing since 2004. Socioeconomic and political inequalities have created a sense of resentment and perceptions of injustice.[11] Over the 25 years preceding the escalation of violence in 2014, provincial gross domestic product per capita in the provinces, for example, declined by around 20 per cent relative to the national average.[12] Research shows that violence has hampered socioeconomic and human development in these provinces. The UNDP Human Achievement Index 2014 ranked Narathiwat lowest (76th) on the Education Index and Pattani 75th on the Income Index.

[1] The index is identical for Thai men and women (Human Development Report 2015).
[2] Human Development Report 2015.
[3] National Statistical Office 2015, National socio-economic household survey 2014.
[4] Ibid., and National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) 2015. The national poverty line is approximately $81 per month.
[5] NESDB 2015
[6] Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development, Structural Policy Country Notes – Thailand, 2014.
[7] NESDB, Rural-Urban poverty and inequality in Thailand, Summary Note, 2014.
[8] United States Central Intelligence Agency, World Factbook, 2015
[9] NESDB, Rural-Urban poverty and inequality in Thailand, Summary Note, 2014.
[10] http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/thailand
[11] Asia Foundation, the Contested Corners of Asia, 2013
[12] Ibid.

5. Weak implementation of laws is resulting in environmental degradation. Decades of impressive economic growth compounded by global climate trends have produced environmental challenges. Environmental laws are stringent and meet most international standards, but enforcement has been lax due to limited national capacities, a cumbersome legal system, overlapping jurisdictions and corruption.[13] Although Thailand has approximately 122 laws and 1,000 pieces of subordinate legislation related to land, natural resources and environment, they are ineffective at stopping environmental degradation. The country faces problems with air and water pollution, declining wildlife populations, deforestation, soil erosion, water scarcity and hazardous waste. Decades of rapid population growth and economic development have resulted in a reduction of forest lands from 53.33 to 30.92 per cent of land area.[14]

6. Climate change challenges contribute to unsustainable growth and climate vulnerability. The disruption of ecosystems and climate change have contributed to frequent floods, drought and increases in temperature.[15] Based on its intended nationally determined contribution, Thailand is considered one of the 16 countries in the 'extreme risk' category and most vulnerable to climate change impacts over the next 30 years. The 2013 global assessment report estimates the impact on the economy of the 2011 floods at $47 billion,[16] creating increasing pressure to prevent future disasters. While many stand to suffer, small farmers and ethnic minorities in the Northern and Lower Mekong River Basin areas in the Northeast, where the majority of the poor live, are most affected by climate change.[17] Populations in the South and in coastal communities rely on agriculture and fisheries and are also particularly vulnerable to climate change.[18] Thailand has faced difficulty in planning and implementing climate change adaptation plans due to lack of climate-related data. Mainstreaming the response to climate change in overall development efforts will ensure sustainability of the development plan and community resilience.[19]

7. Gender inequality still exists but is limited to specific dimensions. Thailand ranked 76 of 155 countries in the 2014 Gender Inequality Index,[20] with steady improvement in the past 15 years. It has achieved gender parity in primary and secondary education, and working-age women have on average higher levels of education than men (10.9 years versus 10.1 for men).[21] However, women's lack of representation in decision-making positions limits their voice as a group, with women accounting for only 6.1 per cent of the parliament and only 17.9 per cent of top positions in government offices.[22] Women in the Southern Border Provinces still face discrimination, are victims of violence or are left behind as heads of households. Despite the 2015 approval of the Gender Equality Act and efforts to ensure that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) people are not marginalized due to stigma and discrimination, more needs to be done.[23]

8. Corruption exacerbates inequality and unsustainable growth by impeding equal access to resources and services as well as weakening the implementation and enforcement of environmental regulations. It impedes equal access to and decreases the quality of public services, reducing economic opportunities for those not part of the elite by perpetuating inequality. A 2013 poll on corruption by Thailand's Assumption Business Administration College found that 77 per cent of the respondents aged 20-29 years do not mind if the Government is corrupt if they stand to benefit from it. The 2015 Corruption Perception Index ranked Thailand 76 of 168 countries, an unchanged score from 2014. Corruption is a factor that affects the enforcement of legislation, including on the environment, and the quality of infrastructure, causing increased vulnerability to extreme weather events which disproportionally affect the poor.

[13] International Business Publications, Thailand Business Law Handbook
[14] Ongprasert, Preecha, 'Forest Management in Thailand', Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, 2011
[15] Thailand Common Country Assessment, 2015
[16] https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/gfdrr/files/publication/Thai_Flood_2011_2.pdf
[17] Srisontisuk, Katchamat, Pakdee, 'Poverty and the Ethnic Minority Groups in Thailand', KhonKaen University
[18] CARE, Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis Report, 2013.
[19] Kerdsuk, Chinyanna, 'Mainstreaming Climate Change into Community Development Strategies and Plans', 2013.
[20] Human Development Report, 2015.
[21] Women situation report, 2015, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security.
[22] http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2015/economies/#economy=THA
[23] UNDP, 'Being LGBT in Asia: Country Report, 2014'.

9. Tackling inequality and corruption is a government priority and is on the agenda of the12th National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP) 2017-2021. Thailand aspires to become a high-income country with fair income distribution by 2027. The NESDP recognizes that achieving high-income status requires continued economic growth, political stability and a balance between economic development, social security and environmental sustainability. Consultations with the Government, civil society and private sector partners have highlighted that the Government welcomes UNDP support on integriy in public administration and inclusive and sustainable growth. Thailand aspires to be a leader in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and to become an important development partner for neighbouring countries. It is also the ASEAN coordinator for implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and requires capacity-building of key institutions to carry out its regional role. At the national level, where data are often scattered across line agencies, the National Statistics Office (NSO) is mandated to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals, and recognizing this gap, has requested the support of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in undertaking a national data readiness assessment.

10. The UNDP partnership with Thailand has been transformed from a donor-recipient relationship into a mutually beneficial partnership. The 2015 partnership survey demonstrated that 79 per cent of partners are satisfied with the results achieved by UNDP. The assessment of development results (ADR) noted that UNDP is recognized as a neutral broker of knowledge and convener of stakeholders in the implementation of international law and treaties. UNDP is also acknowledged for its convening power to address development challenges and its access to a wide network of expertise and global climate finance.[24] As recognized by the latest outcome evaluation, UNDP has successfully contributed to an effective response to climate change, natural resources management, biodiversity conservation and sustainable livelihoods. However, the implementation and the sustainability of results may be an issue, particularly concerning coordination and integration into national policies.[25]

11. UNDP and the Law Reform Commission developed handbooks and checklists for core human rights treaties to review alignment with laws to ensure respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights in Thailand. As recognized by the Office of Public Sector Development Commission, the recommendations from the UNDP integrity risk assessments in public procurement informed the new Public Procurement Act, which will provide the basis for reform measures. UNDP developed national climate change benefit analysis guidelines to inform national budget allocations, which are now being rolled out by line ministries.[26] As officially recognized in 2015 National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan, the UNDP post-disaster risk assessments informed the formulation and approval of the first integrated and multi-stakeholder disaster response mechanism at all levels. In the Southern Border Provinces, UNDP contributed to developing the capacities of the local 'Insider Peace Platforms', allowing for active participation in multi-stakeholder dialogues. The capacities of community-based organizations were also strengthened and the work of UNDP has made a visible contribution to the growth of civil society in the Southern Border Provinces.[27]

12. Thailand's commitment to the protection of human rights and its being party to seven of the nine core international human rights treaties and four optional protocols are an entry point to work on human rights and corruption when opportunities arise. Thailand's chairmanship of the Group of 77 in 2016 is an entry point to promote sharing of the country's development experiences based on the philosophy of sufficiency economy. Thailand has welcomed UNDP support for this South-South cooperation agenda.

13. With the recognition that the old economic model no longer works, innovation, research and development, and limitation of environmentally harmful activities are requisites for sustainable

[24] Thailand ADR, 2011.
[25] Outcome evaluation of Thailand country programme (2012-2016), 2015 and 2014 Final Evaluation, Strengthening the capacity of vulnerable community to address climate risks project.
[26] Ibid.
[27] Review of Southern Thailand Empowerment and Participation project, 2013.

growth.[28] Thailand needs to shift towards a green economy and sustainable patterns of production and consumption by reducing dependence on high-carbon, high-pollution industries while investing in innovation. In parallel, climate-responsive natural resource management should be mainstreamed into development planning and budgeting at all levels. To overcome economic stagnation while making the shift to sustainable and resource efficient production, making value chains work for poor rural people will be vital.

14. As a middle-income country, Thailand has sufficient capacity and resources to address the major development challenges and where gaps exist, it can draw on technical expertise from a variety of sources. Other partners, including the World Bank and Asian Development Bank, are supporting the country in tackling economic and structural issues leading to inequality and the stagnation of the economy, broadening its global competitiveness and integration. In this context, UNDP is well positioned as a connector and knowledge broker able to share international experience and tools to support the aspirations of the NESDP. Building on results in the previous programme cycle, UNDP will continue to influence policy for the integrity and transparency of national systems. To contribute to inclusive dialogues in the Southern Border Provinces and reduce inequality, UNDP will continue to strengthen platforms for inclusive dialogue and local development. To promote sustainable growth, it will work on improved risk-informed development planning, climate-responsive budgeting, implementation of environmental laws and regulations and creation of risk awareness among the population to enable Thailand to better cope with future disasters.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

15. In line with the NESDP, the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2014-2017 and the Thailand United Nations Partnership Framework, 2017-2021, UNDP will mainstream the key programming principles of scaling up, sustainability, targeting, the human rights-based approach, South-South cooperation and social innovation. The programme priorities will be arranged around two interrelated themes of promoting anti-corruption, inclusive engagement and social cohesion, and promoting green and inclusive growth, respectively aligned to outcomes 1 and 2 of the UNDP Strategic Plan.

Promoting anti-corruption, inclusive engagement and social cohesion

16. To improve access to and quality of social and economic services to reduce inequality, UNDP will strengthen the efficiency and transparency of government services through scaling up integrity risk assessments of national frameworks to more high-risk sectors such as infrastructure construction. The assessments will identify risks to inform mitigation measures through relevant legislation and polices that will safeguard against corruption. Thailand will be supported in sharing its experiences on incorporating integrity into public procurement with the Philippines and other countries. UNDP will foster partnerships between civil society and the private sector to play a role in monitoring integrity, through capacity-building for the private sector Anti-Corruption Organization. Citizen participation in public accountability will be strengthened using innovative technologies for public engagement; to allow citizens to navigate public bureaucracy, enable reporting mechanisms for corruption in accessing social services, and in measuring the implementation of environmental regulations and laws. Building on the success generated by the engagement of youth for more accountable institutions through the 'Refuse to be corrupt' cafés, UNDP will scale up the results through geographical expansion of the Thai Youth Anti-Corruption Network to universities in all four regions. This will encourage public pressure to reduce corruption. Anti-corruption student clubs and social enterprises will also promote the sustainability of the network and its outreach activities. Integrity will be included in the curriculum of all courses, initially at one university and successively expanding to others.

17. Contributing to development in the Southern Border Provinces, UNDP will develop the capacity of civil society to facilitate participation of communities and women in the dialogue

[28] Jitsuchon, 'Thailand in a Middle-Income Trap', 2012.

process as potential agents of change.[29] UNDP will partner with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) on women's empowerment, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank on building confidence between communities and local authorities, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) on opening civic space through the 'Insider Peace Platform' dialogues. UNDP will scale up work on strengthening social cohesion and livelihoods of women and communities through substantially increasing the number of locally initiated female-headed community enterprise initiatives. Domestic crowdfunding will allow UNDP to provide these small grants and engage the private sector, bringing communities together around a common cause, thereby fostering social cohesion. Sustainability will be ensured through reinvestment at the community level of the profit generated by the social enterprises.

18. UNDP will primarily work on gender rights in areas where women are at a disadvantage, such as in the Southern Border Provinces. Although UN-Women and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) lead the United Nations system on policy-level engagement in this area, UNDP will use its credibility, built through achievements in the area of LGBTI rights, to address inequalities through both direct advocacy with the Government and civil society organizations, and monitoring the implementation of the gender equality and civil partnerships legislation. UNDP will work closely with National Human Rights Commission and sensitize the media.

Promoting green and inclusive growth

19. To respond to growing urban poverty, UNDP will introduce multidimensional urban poverty assessments in pilot municipalities to gain a better understanding of the target groups in urban contexts. This will allow local governments to design specific interventions for economic integration and access to basic services. These assessments will also allow the subsequent localization of the Sustainable Development Goals and promotion of financial inclusion, access to technology, innovation and capacity-building. Together with other United Nations agencies, UNDP will engage in monitoring and advocacy for the Sustainable Development Goals, and will assist the NSO and National Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB) on data readiness assessments to establish disaggregated data collection systems. UNDP will promote the Government's capacity to carry out its coordination role for the Goals in ASEAN and will work closely with the private sector for related advocacy.

20. Support for the country's environmentally sustainable development will range from high-level policy advice to community-level conservation and livelihood interventions. UNDP will target the geographic areas most affected by environmental and biodiversity degradation, those where the most vulnerable and poor sections of society live and those that are dependent on agriculture, natural resources, at-risk ecosystems and biodiversity.

21. Due to the country's vulnerability to natural disasters, the effects of climate change and the impact on livelihoods of the ongoing depletion and mismanagement of natural resources, a climate-resilient, low-carbon and green-growth economy can significantly contribute to improving the lives of vulnerable and the poor. To promote sustainable use of natural resources and the livelihoods of affected populations, particularly women, UNDP will assist the Government to seek funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to upgrade critical water management infrastructures in the Yom and Nan river basins, benefiting 20,000 poor farm households, and to develop accountable natural resources co-management models. This will support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals to reverse the degradation of ecosystems and forests, and the integration of biodiversity conservation in the green growth policies of the NESDP. At the community level, partnerships will be sought with the private sector, i.e., IKEA Foundation and luxury ecotourism resorts, to scale up production capacity of successful biodiversity-based small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and replicating, where feasible, strengthening of community livelihoods. Innovative, risk-informed natural resource management, focusing on crowdsourced data systems, will be developed to strengthen policy development and

[29] In line with the Government's strategy to implement Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000).

implementation. Communities will participate in monitoring environmental performance, conservation and ecosystem management through new technologies.

22. Actions to promote sustainable production and consumption will focus on assisting the Government to design more effective policy frameworks with incentives for private sector investments, such as fiscal and tax tools and certification. In strengthening livelihoods and employment through the review of sustainable value chains, particularly for SMEs, UNDP will promote the engagement of the private sector and social enterprises through the Social Innovation for Development Facility, providing global expertise and facilitating partnerships between private technology companies, government innovation agencies, civil society and international impact investors. Advocacy campaigns will be developed in partnership with Thai celebrities and radio and television stations to create awareness and behavioural change among affluent urban professionals to demand sustainable production and consumption options.

23. In supporting climate change adaptation, resilience and disaster risk reduction (DRR), UNDP will focus on strengthening risk-informed development planning to ensure that policy frameworks at the national and subnational levels ensure preparedness for natural disasters and climate change resilience. Due to the complexity of the government structures regulating climate change adaptation and DRR, and despite sustained efforts by the Government to improve coordination, more needs to be done; UNDP efforts therefore will ensure the establishment of coordinated planning and budgeting systems for climate adaptation and disasters, through public expenditure and institutional reviews with the Bureau of the Budget and the Department for Disaster Prevention and Mitigation. The innovation facility will promote citizen-based data collection systems to supplement the dated opinion-based risk information system currently in place.

24. For South-South cooperation, the philosophy of sufficiency economy is an important entry point for engagement and cost-sharing with the Government. UNDP will work to decontextualize the concept in line with the Sustainable Development Goals and make it relevant to other countries in Asia. In return, the Government is keen to access international expertise in open government and public sector transparency, and to access the experiences of other countries, particularly those that have managed to escape the middle-income trap. The Government has requested support in developing guidelines for South-South cooperation and advice on potential new partnerships.

III. Programme and risk management

25. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contribution to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter level with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

26. The country programme will be nationally executed under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the NESDB. The programme can be implemented through national implementing partners to be selected on the basis of a capacity assessment. UNDP will provide support to national implementation, when required, to address identified capacity gaps. UNDP direct implementation will be used under special circumstances or on specific issues such a campaigns, innovation facilities and policy advice.

27. Owing to its middle-income status, Thailand received less official development assistance from traditional donors. With the exception of substantial environmental from the Global Environmental Facility and GCF, resource mobilization from international sources will remain limited. To allow UNDP to continue to be a relevant partner, domestic resource mobilization will be increased through engagement with the private sector, civil society, philanthropic foundations and public entities. According to the World Charity Index, the Thai people are the second most generous in donating money to charities.[30] To tap into this generosity, online and in-person

[30] CAF World Giving Index, 2015.

donation campaigns will be launched. The possible lack of programme resources is among the major risks to programme implementation. UNDP will design flexible and adaptable cutting-edge interventions to awaken the interest of non-traditional partners. Should resources not match expectations, the scope of the programme will be adjusted and scenarios for various funding levels will be developed as a contingency measure. The expectation is to mobilize at least $50 million. As the primary means of programme management is the staff capacity of UNDP, resource allocations in the form of direct project costs will be applied to maintain the necessary human resources.

28. According to the current Government, the transition to a democratically elected Government is planned for mid-2017. The work of UNDP is not expected to be substantially affected by the political uncertainties. However, its work with civil society or communities may be misinterpreted as politically motivated or supporting particular groups. UNDP will continue to coordinate closely with partners to reaffirm its neutrality and professionalism to maintain the Government's trust. Additionally, national political and economic dynamics will be monitored to shape ongoing programmes and design advocacy and public campaigns to leverage resources and be responsive to the national environment. In particular, UNDP will contribute to the UNCT reform and reconciliation research agenda with ongoing internal analysis on key democratic processes, which will have an impact on the space available for public debate, participation and policy-making, including in the core UNDP mandate areas.

29. Environmental risks, including climate change and disasters, pose a potential threat to programme operations. UNDP will invest in planning for business continuity and emergency preparedness, contingency funds and information management. Information from climate risk analysis, media monitoring and early warning mechanisms will be systematically tracked.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

30. The monitoring and evaluation of the country programme will be based on the use of national systems. The country programme allocates significant resources to improved assessments for evidence-based policy design and planning, as well as capacity development of policymakers and planners. Relevant indicators of the UNDP Strategic Plan will be used along with existing disaggregated data, where possible by sex and geographic location, utilizing nationally owned data collection systems where available. In collaboration with UNFPA, UNICEF and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the capacities of the NSO and NESDB will be strengthened to improve coordination, collection and analysis of disaggregated data for reporting, monitoring and evaluation related to the Sustainable Development Goals by multiple ministries. UNDP will pursue innovative data collection systems to inform policymaking and its own programming.

31. UNDP internal monitoring and evaluation practices will be strengthened at the project and programme levels to generate information for decision-making. UNDP will promote periodic reviews and midterm/final evaluations, and allocate a percentage of each project budget to cover the cost of data collection and monitoring. Projects will incorporate the generation of data for evidence and analysis into their capacity development objectives and activities.

32. The theories of change will be used to validate programme assumptions, providing inputs for adjustments during implementation, if needed. The evaluation plan includes a balanced selection of thematic, outcome and project evaluations. Evidence on progress made and lessons learned will support continuous improvement of the interventions with a results-based approach. Initiatives with potential for replication and innovative approaches will be identified and beneficiaries will be integrated into project assessment to elicit their perspective and lessons learned. Research on emerging development challenges, such as an ageing population, will be commissioned to explore opportunities for future engagement.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Thailand (2017-2021)

NATIONAL VISION: "Thailand is developing towards becoming a high-income country with stability and sustainability; the society lives happily towards the achievement of Stability, Prosperity, and Sustainability of the country."[31]				
Thailand United Nations Partnership Framework (UNPAF) OUTCOME: By 2021, systems and processes are more effective and equitable to progressively advance inclusive, sustainable and people-centred development for all people in Thailand.[32]				
UNPAF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	**DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES**	**INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS**	**MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS**	**INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME ($)**
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Promoting anti-corruption, inclusive engagement and social cohesion: Strategy 5: Security; Strategy 6: Improved effectiveness and good governance in administration				
UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME 2				
Thailand's Score in the Corruption Perceptions Index Baseline (2015): 38 Target: More than 50 Percentage of people in the Southern Border Provinces with confidence in the Government's dialogue process Baseline (2015): 81.2% Target: 85%	Transparency International, annually Centre for Conflict Studies and Cultural Diversity, biennially	**Output 1: Institutions and systems enabled to address awareness, prevention and enforcement of anti-corruption measures across sectors and stakeholders (Strategic Plan output 2.2)** 1.1 Number of proposals adopted to mitigate sector specific corruption risks **Baseline (2015)**: 1 (Public procurement corruption risk assessment) **Target**: 5 **Source:** Comptroller General's Department Annual Report, Annually **Output 2: Civil society organizations and private sector have increased capacity to raise awareness on and monitor public accountability and business sector integrity** 2.1 Percentage of students at universities that host a Thai Youth Anti-Corruption Network chapter (TYACN), disaggregated by sex, that endorse corruption if they stand to gain from it. **Baseline (2015)**: 69% **Target**: 40% **Source:** UNDP perception survey among university students, Biennially	Comptroller General's Department Office of Public Sector Development Commission Sectoral ministries Anti-Corruption Network of Thailand Government of Republic of Korea Thai Youth Anti-Corruption Network UbonRatchathani, KhonKaen, Chiang Mai Universities Universities identified with Ministry of Education TRUE Corporation	**Regular: $1,076,000** **Other: $10, 803,000**

[31] Draft 12th NESDP.

[32] The Thailand United Nations Partnership Framework 2017-2021 has one outcome.

		2.2 Number of Network chapters that become financially sustainable through social enterprises, as supported by the private sector **Baseline (2015)**: 2 **Target**: 10 **Source:** TYACN Annual Report 2.3 Number of university courses that integrate integrity considerations into their curriculum. **Baseline (2015)**: 0 **Target**: 10 **Source:** Ministry of Education Annual Report, Annually **Output 3: Key institutions and civil society networks can effectively work with vulnerable groups in the Southern Border Provinces to promote their meaningful engagement in development dialogues** 3.1 Extent to which relevant civil society groups have strengthened capacity to engage in critical development and crisis issues, disaggregated by women's, youth and excluded groups **Baseline (2015):** partially **Target:** largely **Source:** Southern Border Province Administrative Centre (SBPAC), Annually 3.2 Number of dialogue platforms (with community participation) established with support from SBPAC **Baseline (2015)**: 3 **Target**: 10 **Source:** SBPAC, Annually 3.3 Number of Tambon Administrative Office (TAO) (subdistrict administration) Development Plans that are inclusive, gender-sensitive and address social cohesion **Baseline (2015)**: 1 **Target**: 50 **Source:** Desk review of TAO Development Plans, Annually 3.4 Number of female-led community groups benefiting from livelihood initiatives to promote social cohesion **Baseline (2016): 12**	Identified private sector companies Integrity Action Public Sector Development Commission National Anti-Corruption Commission SBPAC Ministry of Justice Prince of Songkhla University CSOs Deep South Watch People's College Private sector companies UNESCO UN-Women UNICEF USAID World Bank	

		Target: 400 **Source:** Grant Approval Committee, Annually 3.5 Number of community livelihood and social cohesion initiatives brought to scale through partnership with the private sector. **Baseline (2015)**: 2 **Target**: 10 **Source:** Grant Approval Committee, Annually 3.6 Number of people (disaggregated by sex) benefiting from UNDP-supported community livelihood and social cohesion initiatives **Baseline (2016):** 1,200 (580 Male/620 Female) **Target:** 40,000 (19,600 Males/20,400 Female) **Source:** Grant Approval Committee, Annually **Output 4: The implementation of Thailand's Gender Equality Act is inclusive and taking into consideration the issue of sexual diversity** 4.1 The existence of an extended definition of 'gender' that includes localized LGBTI definitions **Baseline** (2016): No **Target:** Yes **Source:** MHDHS, Annually	Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS)	
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Promoting green and inclusive growth: Strategy 1: Creation of fairness, reducing inequality in the society; Strategy 4: Green growth for sustainable development				
RELATED UNDP CORPORATE STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1[33]				
Level of inequality as measured by Gini coefficient **Baseline** (2013): 0.465 **Target**: 0.424 Hectares of land that are managed sustainably under an in-situ conservation regime, sustainable use regime (Strategic Plan Indicator 1.5) **Baseline** (2014): 10,882,777 hectares under in-situ conservation regime; 228,393 hectares under the sustainable use regime **Target**: 12,564,240 and 263,588	National Economic and Social Development Board, Biennially World Database on Protected Areas; Organic World Net/Forest Stewardship Council/GEF, Biennially	**Output 5: Targeted local governments and urban poor communities can effectively define localized multi-dimensional poverty indicators** 5.1 Extent to which the urban poor communities are engaged in defining the indicators **Baseline** (2016): None **Target:** Fully **Source:** NESDB, Annually 5.2 Percentage of the newly defined multi-dimensional urban poverty indicators that are sex-	NESDB Pilot municipalities	**Regular: $1,000,000** **Other: $42,450,000**

[33] Some of the output results under this pillar will also contribute to Strategic Plan outcomes 5 and 7.

Extent to which implementation of comprehensive measures - plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets – to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives has improved (Strategic Plan indicator 1.4.2) **Baseline** (2015): Very Partially **Target**: Largely	Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning, Annually	disaggregated **Baseline** (2016): 0% **Target**: 50% **Source**: NESDB, Annually		
INFORM Risk Index **Baseline** (2016): 4.3 (medium) **Target**: 3.5-4.3 (medium)	Inter-Agency Standing Committee Task Team for Preparedness and Resilience and the European Commission, Annually	**Output 6: Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources (Strategic Plan output 1.3)** 6.1 Number of natural resources co-management models established and adopted in policy and regulatory frameworks of relevant ministries **Baseline (2015)**: 1 **Target**: 3 **Source:** Ministerial orders, Annually	BEDO Public financing institutions NESDB Private sector companies Ministries of Finance; Agriculture; Natural Resources and Environment	
Extent to which updated and disaggregated data is used to monitor progress on national development goals aligned with post-2015 agenda (Strategic Plan indicator 7.2.2) **Baseline** (2015): Partially **Target**: Largely	Thailand National Annual Sustainable Development Goals report, Annually	6.2 Number of biodiversity-based enterprises established and scaled up **Baseline (2015)**: 4 established, 0 scaled **Target**: 12 established, 4 scaled **Source:** Biodiversity-based Economy Development Organisation (BEDO) Annual Report, Annually	Tambon (subdistrict) Administrative Organizations Federation of Thai Industry	
Amount of Thailand's official development assistance **Baseline** (2014): 2,824,080,891 Thai baht **Target**: 3,500,000,000 Thai baht	Thai International Cooperation Agency (TICA) Report, Annually	6.3 Number of incentive structures established to support the private sector's investments and community engagement in biodiversity, environmental protection, and sustainable production and consumption. **Baseline (2015)**: 0 **Target**: 2 **Source:** Cabinet orders, Stock exchange report, Ministerial regulations, Annually	Thai Chamber of Commerce GEF GCF UNEP	
		6.4 Number of canals and flood gates in the irrigation network in the Yom and Nan river basins upgraded **Baseline (2015):** 0 **Target:** 6 (2 canals, 4 flood gates) **Source:** Royal Irrigation Department, Annually		
		6.5 Number of farm households in the Yom and Nan river basins benefiting from upgraded canals and flood gates, and other soft adaptation measures **Baseline (2015):** 0 **Target:**20,000 **Source:** Royal Irrigation Department, Annually		
		Output 7: Key institutions and target populations are able to utilize climate/disaster risk information for development purposes	Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, NESDB	

		7.1 Number of plans and programmes that are informed by multi-hazard national and sub-national disaster and climate risk assessments, taking into account differentiated impacts on women and men **Baseline (2015)**: 2 **Target**: 10 **Source**: Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Annually 7.2 Number of communities that collect, analyse and share risk information through innovative methods **Baseline (2015)**: 0 **Target**: 50 **Source:** Risk Information System, Annually 7.3 Number of people covered by provincial development plans that are informed by multi-hazard disaster and climate risk assessments (disaggregated by sex) **Baseline (2015)**: 2.57 million (1.26 million male/1.31 million female) **Target**: 8.4M (4.1 million male/4.3million female) **Source:** Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Annually	Thai Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency Provincial administrations Sectoral ministries Private sector companies CSOs	
		Output 8: The National Statistical Office and relevant ministries and agencies have the capacity to collect, manage and use disaggregated data required for Sustainable Development Goal reporting 8.1 Percentage of identified data gaps, including disaggregation, addressed by NSO and relevant line ministries **Baseline (2015)**: 0% **Target**: 90% **Source:** NSO report, Annually	NSO NESDB National Sustainable Development Goal Committee and subcommittees Ministry of Interior UNEP, UNICEF, UNFPA	
		Output 9: National South-South cooperation mechanism and capacity are strengthened for development solutions 9.1 Number of South-South and triangular cooperation partnerships, supported by UNDP, that deliver measurable and sustainable development	TICA UNFPA, WHO, FAO Line ministries	

		benefits for participants **Baseline (2015)**: 1 (Thailand-China on Health sector – E-waste) **Target**: 15 **Source**: TICA, Annually **Output 10: Innovations enabled for development solutions, partnerships and other collaborative arrangements (Strategic Plan output 7.6)** 10.1 Number of new public-private partnership mechanisms, with UNDP support, that provide innovative solutions for development **Baseline (2015)**: 0 **Target:** 1 (Thailand Social Innovation for Development Facility (TSI4DF) **Source:** signed MOUs, Annually 10.2 Number of social impact start-ups supported (and scaled-up nationally) **Baseline (2015)**: 0 **Target**: 50 (5) **Source**: TSI4DF, annual report	Recipient countries Intel Thailand Plc C-ASEAN Ministry of Science and Technology Software Park Yushan Ventures	